

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 748.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1801.

[Vol. XIV.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

10 TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, September 18, 1800.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
In pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act to establish a General Stamp-Office."

THAT a General Stamp-Office is now established at the foot of government, in the City of Washington, from whence there will issue, from and after the date hereof, (upon the application of the Supervisors of the Revenue, under whose management the collection of the Stamp duty is placed) any quantities of paper, parchment and vellum, marked or stamped, and duly counteramped, with the following rates of duty which are remisable by law:

For every three states of vellum, or parchment, or sheet of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or other of the instruments or writings following, to wit,

Any certificate of naturalization,
Any license to practice, or certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any counsellor, solicitor, attorney, advocate or proctor, in any court of the United States.

Provided, That a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the said offices, shall be as valid as that of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)

Any exemplification or certified copy of any charter grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)

Any such grant, bottomry or respondentia bond,
Any receipt or discharge for or on account of any money left by any will, or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate, divided by force of any statute of distributions other than to the wife, children or grand-children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of fifty dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars.

When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,
And for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional duty shall be

Any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,
Any exemplification of what nature (bever, that shall pass the seal of any court, other than such as is made by the duty of the clerk of such court to furnish for the use of the United States, or some particular state,

Any bond, bill, single or penal, inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note (other than any recognizance, bill, bond or other obligation, or contract, made to or with the United States, or any state, or for their use respectively), and any bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty)

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars,
If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars,
And if above one thousand dollars,
Provided, That if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two-fifths parts of the duty aforesaid, to wit,

If above twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars,
If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars,
Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country,
The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange, without respect to the number contained in each set,

Any note or bill of lading or writing, or receipt in nature thereof for goods or merchandise to be exported,
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state,
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,
The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without respect to the number contained in each set.

Any notes issued by the banks now established or that may be hereafter established within the United States, or the notes of such of the said banks as shall agree to an annual composition of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such banks, to their stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.

On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,
On all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,

On all notes above five hundred dollars, Any profit or other material gift,
Any letter of attorney, except for an invalid person, or to obtain or sell warrants for land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war

Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law (except in cases of goods and chattels defrauded for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer)

Any certificate of a share in any insurance company, of a share in the bank of the United States or of any state or other bank

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
If above one hundred dollars,
If above twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.

That the power of the supervisors of the revenue to mark or stamp any vellum, parchment or paper chargeable with duty, will cease and determine from and after six months from the date hereof, to wit, on the 15th day of February 1801.

III
That, if any person shall, after the last day of February 1801, have in their custody or possession, any vellum, parchment or paper, marked or stamped by the supervisors of the revenue, upon which any matter or thing charged with duty, shall not have been written or printed, they may at any time within the space of thirty days after the said last day of February 1801, bring or send such vellum, parchment and paper, unto some officer of inspection, and in lieu thereof, receive a like quantity or value of vellum, parchment and paper duly stamped, in pursuance of the act herein before recited.

And in case any person shall neglect or refuse, within the time aforesaid, to bring or send to be brought unto some officer of inspection, any such vellum, parchment or paper, it is hereby declared, that the same will thereafter be of no other effect or use, than if it had never been marked or stamped, and that all matters and things, which may after that time be written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforesaid, will be of no other effect, than if they had been written or printed on paper, parchment or vellum, not marked or stamped.

IV
And for the convenience of those persons who may be inclined to have their vellum, parchment and paper stamped or marked, it is hereby declared, that when any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper at the office of a supervisor, accompanied with a list, specifying the number and denomination of the stamps or marks, which are desired to be stamped on the paper, parchment or vellum, to the order of the person from whom the same was received.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of the Treasury, at Washington this day and year aforesaid.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

A Favorable Opportunity
IS again offered those indebted to JOHN JORDAN JUN. to discharge their respective balances, as

Hemp, 6 Flour, or
Wheat, 6 Tobacco,
Will be taken in payment—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be a means of saving those that are delinquent, much expense. 'Tis therefore expedient that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, nor longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan jun.

AN ELEGANT
Additional assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
Just received by
John Jordan jun. & Co.
Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

LAND FOR SALE.
I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell a about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of

5 LAND,
in different parts of this state,—some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river.—The payments will be made easy. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Thos. Bodley.
December 20th, 1800.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A few Tons of Good, Well Cleaned HEMP.

For which MERCHANDISE, NAILS, or Good DRY SALT, at 12s. per bushel will be given by

THOMAS HART.
Dec. 15, 1800.

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and opened at his store on Main street, opposite the Court-house, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods, 18 Queens,
Groceries, China and
Hard Ware, Glass Wares.

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Lexington September 12th, 1800.

N. B. In the above assortment there are the best French Indigo, Loaf Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Boulling Cloths assorted, Corded Dimities and Scarlet Cardinals, Wool-Carcs, and Cut Nails assorted.

I WILL give immediate employment to three or four JOURNEMEN TINNERS, who understand their business. I will also take two or three Boys from 15 to 18 years of age, as apprentices to the TIN and COPPERSMITHS businesses.

2 THOMAS REID,
Lexington.

Just received from Lee & Co's. Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by MACBANE & POTTER, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following

24 MEDICINES:
HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have, within eighteen months past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS of all ages, in various dangerous complaints arising from worms and from foulness or obstruction in the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every case and complaint, it contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the bowels, it is without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels, of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small round worm, and latily, the Taenia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; it is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging with slimy and fecid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Swelling of the head and thighs, with looseness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excellent thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and swollen.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

RECENT CURES.
SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS.

MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 57, Wilkes street, Fell's Point, city of Baltimore, voluntarily makes oath, that the following statement is true and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed. But was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms; they were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointments. The children grew daily weaker, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery.—The youngest one appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world.

In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenge had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most defensible effect. The eldest soon made a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long, in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and the appearance of distress of a few days was repeated the dose agreeably to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeared to be inevitable.

Sworn before me this 26th day of September, 1799. J. SMITH.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the worst and every other medicine has proved ineffectual, and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

The drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which being easily attended to and speedily removed, it saves the constitution exceedingly, and brings on eructations, putrid fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which, upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantity, it very often fails; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently lost for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in all applications, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting stich, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.
For the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—To reduce and attend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence—A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken even at its first appearance.—They are celebrated for removing habitual colic—Nervousness, at the stomach, and feverish head—And ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumption, as well as far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of mercury; it disposes peculiarly to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE,
An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and dry lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by Colic, Fever, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums; preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, affording all that acriminous slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of nature, weakness or accident, speedily removing inflammations, dangerous of rheum, dunnets, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently beset the fine eyes, and render them weak, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c. &c.

BLANK DEEDS.

LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

An ACT to amend the law of proceeding in civil cases.

Approved December 18, 1800.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly, that in actions of ejectment, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff to declare in his proper name, as in other actions, against the defendant, by his proper name and instead of the fictitious fictions of lease, entry and ouster, to state that he is legally entitled to the premises, and aver the ejectment and trespass of the defendant.* And the defendant may in his defence, plead not guilty, or plead his title, according to its truth: the parties having the same right of pleading, joining issue, and demurring as in other cases. The declaration in ejectment shall be served by delivering a copy thereof, and notice of the day on which the defendant is to appear to defend the suit. The ejectment shall be put on the rule docket, as other causes. But the person through whom the possessor of the premises in question claims title, may on motion be admitted defendant as heretofore.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, that consent of the parties, certified by their written agreement, or the record, shall always give jurisdiction to the general court or other inferior courts, having cognizance of similar subjects. No plea in abatement shall be filed on setting aside of office judgements or writs of enquiry, unless the cause of abatement hath arisen since the last continuance of the suits.*

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted, that in all cases where a copy requires no bail, actual arrest of the defendant shall be unnecessary; but reading the writ to the defendant, or delivering him a copy thereof, or if he will not hear the writ, or receive the copy, then throwing down such copy in his presence, shall be a good service of such copies: and the sheriff returning that he has pursued either of the above measures, shall be equal to a return of execution: and it shall not be lawful for him to return that he was kept off by force from executing such writ. And in cases in which the writ requires the sheriff to take bail and the defendant shall use arms or threats to keep off such sheriff, he may in like manner throw down a copy of the writ in his presence, and return a copy left whereon the plaintiff may order an attachment as in cases of a return of a copy left.*

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted, that if any inferior court do refuse to sign a bill of exceptions tendered to them and the same is certified and signed by the bystanders, as the law requires, the court shall permit the said bill to be filed and become a part of the record; and if they refuse, the court of appeals may, when such cause is brought before them by writ of error or appeal, upon proper affidavits of such refusal in their direction, admit such bill of exceptions as a part of the record. When the court shall certify as cause of their refusal to sign such bill, that its statement is not true, and bystanders shall sign the bill certifying its truth, affidavits may be taken by either party, as to its truth, under the term, or if the cause be tried on the last day thereof, then within five days thereafter, and in either case shall be deposited with the clerk, and shall be certified with the record: but neither party shall file more than five such affidavits.*

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted, that where lands are held by two or more persons in joint tenancy, or tenancy in common, and one of them lives out of this commonwealth, or is a minor, a person insane, or some covert, and the other resident thereof, it shall be lawful for such resident to carry on any suit or action for the adjustment of any claim to said land: Provided however, that it shall be lawful for such minor, insane person or some covert, within three years after their rendering said judgments or decrees, to impeach, reverse and vacate the same on the ground of fraud or collusion of such resident, joint-tenant or tenant in common, in obtaining the same.*

Sec. 6. *In suits in chancery, the plaintiff may take depositions within one month after he has filed his bill, if he pleases to do so; and the defendant may do the like immediately after filing his answer, whether replication be made thereto or not. If the suit is in such state as to allow of taking depositions it shall be unnecessary for either party to have a *deed* for that purpose, unless the witness's live out of the State: and no notice shall be necessary of the application for an order to take depositions, if such*

application be made to the court in term time.

Sec. 7. *Orders of survey may be directed by the court to any person they may elect.*

Sec. 8. *In actions for breaking the close, in slander and trespass, assault and battery, the plaintiff shall have full costs if the verdict be for him, although the damages found be less than forty shillings.*

Sec. 9. *On the dissolution of an injunction, judgment shall be given by the court against the securities, as well as the plaintiff in the injunction bond. And in all bonds hereafter given on appeals and writs of error, where the judgment of the inferior court shall be affirmed in part or in whole, the judgment shall be given against the securities in said appeal or *supercedas* bond, as well as against the principal; and execution shall issue accordingly.*

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted, that whenever it is necessary to revive a suit in chancery, in which the answer of the defendant, deceased, shall have been filed, an order of the court for that purpose, reviving the same in the names of the legal representatives of the deceased shall be sufficient, without bill of revivor as heretofore. But where such order is made against the representatives of the defendant, a copy thereof shall be served on the persons so made defendants by order of revival, if they reside in this commonwealth. And where the defendants do not reside in this commonwealth, that then in such cases the said order shall be published in the public papers, as in other cases of absent defendants.*

Sec. 11. *When judgment is arrested, the plaintiff need not bring a new writ, provided his first writ is sufficient; but the court may order new pleadings to commence, where the errors causing the arrest began. And when judgment is arrested, the party committing the error, shall pay the costs occasioned thereby.*

Sec. 12. *Every clerk of a quarter session court, shall draw up and record on the evening of each day, the several orders of his court of that day, and if corrected, it shall then be signed by the presiding justice of such court; but the record of the proceedings of the said courts on the last day of any term, shall be read and signed as aforesaid on the first day of the ensuing court. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the minutes of the courts before mentioned from being read and signed as heretofore each day before the adjournment of the court.*

An ACT concerning the salaries of certain Judges.

Approved, December 20, 1800.

Be it enacted by the general assembly, that if any judge of any court within this commonwealth, who is or shall be entitled to an annual salary, shall fail to attend at any term or terms of a court to which he by law is bound to attend, in every such case, there shall be a deduction from his annual salary, proportioning the term or terms so lost, to the terms which by law the said judge was bound to attend; and in order to ascertain the number of terms which the said judge has attended, it shall be necessary for him to produce to the auditor of public accounts, certificates from the clerks of the several courts in which he presides, stating thereon the number of terms such judge has attended; and the auditor in issuing his warrant, shall be governed as to the same, by such certificates: Provided however, if it shall appear to the auditor, from the affidavit of the said judge, that such judge was prevented from attending his term or terms as aforesaid, from sickness or unavoidable accidents, that in such case the said judge's salary shall not be subject to the deduction aforesaid.

An ACT to amend the act for the redemption of certain certificates, and for other purposes.

Approved, December, 1800.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the present general assembly, that the warrants issued by the auditor of public accounts for this commonwealth, by virtue of the act passed last session of assembly, entitled "an act for the redemption of certain certificates, and for other purposes," shall be receivable by the register of the land office, in discharge of the fees to be paid on plats and certificates of lands which shall be returned to his office.*

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, that when any person or persons shall under the act aforesaid, present to the auditor of public accounts, a certificate, or certificates, for the purpose of obtaining an audited certificate therefor, and shall furnish the proof in the said act mentioned, the auditor shall, and he is hereby directed to have recourse to the original books of the commissioners, in his office; and on finding the said certificate or certificates entered therein, he shall issue an audited certificate therefor, and shall*

make a note in the margin of the said commissioners books, which shall operate as a check against counterfeiters.

This act shall commence and be in force from its passage.

An ACT to amend the several acts concerning the Militia.

BE it enacted by the general assembly, That it shall be the duty of the commanders of companies, within this commonwealth, to make out a return of the strength and accoutrements of their respective companies, and deliver the same to the adjutant of the regiment, to which he may belong, on or before the first day of October annually, whose duty it shall be to make out a complete regimental return, and deliver the same to the brigade inspector, on or before the first day of November: and the said brigade inspector shall make a complete brigade return, to the office of the adjutant general, on or before the first day of December, annually.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, that the different persons employed in carrying orders, shall receive his shillings for each day he may be employed, to be paid out of any money arising from militia fines.*

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, that all fines hereafter assessed, by any regimental or battalion court martial, shall be by the judge advocate put into the hands of the commanding officer of such regiment, who, approving the same, shall put a copy of such report into the hands of some sheriff or constable within the bounds of such regiment, who shall collect and pay the same to the pay master of the said regiment, and the said pay master shall in the county court of the county wherein he shall reside, enter into bond with security, in the penalty of five hundred dollars, payable to the governor for the time being, and his successors, for the use of the commonwealth, conditioned to perform the duties enjoined by law, which bond shall not be void on the first recovery, but shall from time to time as the breaches thereof shall require, be put in suit until the whole penalty shall be recovered, and then a new bond shall be given to the like effect, under the same penalties as have been heretofore imposed in similar cases, in the collection of militia fines; which money, when collected, shall be applied to the use and benefit of such regiment, subject to the order only of the commanding officer of said regiment, and for the purposes heretofore directed by law.*

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted, that the several brigade inspectors in lieu of an annual salary shall be allowed two dollars per day, for every day they are actually employed, in the duties of their office, to be paid in the same manner, and under the same restrictions as heretofore directed by law.*

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted, that the officers commanding rifle or infantry companies, are hereby permitted to wear the uniform of the company which they may command.*

This act shall commence and be in force from the passage thereof.

Lexington, January 19.

We received the treaty with France by yesterday's mail; but from its great length we are unable to publish it in this day's paper, but shall give it in our next; the following are its principal contents.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

FRENCH TREATY.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. For four days past the French treaty has been before the Senate, who have been engaged in reading the documents that accompanied it, which are circumstantial, and which are part in English, and part in French.

The following are its principal features.

1. The instrument is denominated a Convention.
2. It begins by laying aside for the present and submitting to future negotiation and explanation, the obligations imposed by the treaty of '78, and by the consular convention; declaring that in the mean time those acts shall be of no avail.
3. The period of its continuance is unlimited.
4. It directs a reciprocal restitution of all national armed ships captured by each nation.
5. It indirectly admits the ships of war of each nation, with their prizes to obtain admission and asylum in the ports of the other.
6. It declares that the citizens of each nation shall recover from the citizens of the other or its government, all just demands, excepting property either confiscated or captured on the ocean under national authority.

7. It declares that in case of a declaration of war by one nation, the citizens of the other shall have twelve months to remove with their effects.

8. It establishes between the two nations the principle that free bottoms make free goods.

9. It declares that vessels of one nation sailing under convoy shall not be subject to examination by the armed ships of the other.

10. It considerably diminishes the list of contraband articles.

It was on Wednesday the 7th inst. (instead of Tuesday as published in our last) that the very uncommon Meteor was seen; its great height and velocity will be evident from the following account given of it in the Union Town Gazette, as there can be no doubt but it was the same Meteor, seen within a few minutes of the same time at a distance of between 3 and 400 miles on a straight line.

UNION, January 9.

On Wednesday evening last, about 8 o'clock, the atmosphere being cloudy, and the night very dark, an extraordinary glare of light, which arose near the Southern horizon, and illuminated the whole atmosphere, for the space of about five seconds; and which, in about four minutes and a half after, was succeeded by an explosion, similar to the discharge of a large cannon at a distance, which considerably shook the houses, and kept the windows and door-latches in continual trepidation, for the space of about twenty seconds. The nature and cause of this strange phenomenon, we must leave to the naturalists & philosophers to explain.

There was a dreadful fire at New-York, on the 14th December last—the injury inflicted is computed to amount to upwards of 100,000 dollars.

London papers down to the 17th November, have been received at the office of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, which represent the scarcity of corn in England, to be very alarming—Riots and insurrections of the starving inhabitants frequently occur, of such extent as to require a constant military force, to suppress and awe them into submission and compliance. Parliament has been convened, to take the subject into consideration, and endeavor to devise some method to alleviate the distress which it occasions; and to deliberate on the political aspect of affairs, relative to negotiations for peace.

BY TESTERDAR'S MAIL.

LONDON, November 12.

The alterations in the new great seal, now finished, and in the custody of the lord high chancellor, are, *that the arms of France are entirely expunged*: the arms of England of Scotland, of Wales, and of Ireland, are quartered; and the arms of Hanover are placed upon the centre of the four quarters. His majesty, in the new seal, instead of being titled *king of Great Britain, France and Ireland*, styles himself simply, *BRITANNICUM REX—king of the British*. The title has a very extensive and appropriate meaning. It includes not only the British Isles, but all subjects in every quarter of the globe, living under the British dominion. His majesty, in council, has given orders that his title, arms, &c. shall be altered at the expiration of the present year, in all public instruments, &c. And orders are likewise given to have the arms of all the royal carriages altered as above.

November 17.

The arrival of Cobenzel and Joseph Buonaparte at Luneville, is put out of doubt, by the Paris papers to the 12th, which we received on Saturday. The Journals were brought to Dover, by the vessel which purposely sailed from Calais with Mr. Mauris, the messenger, who some time ago brought dispatches from Cobenzel, to the British court—He again comes with proposals for the admission of an English minister at Luneville. Count Stahrenberg being at Twickenham when Mr. Mauris reached town, his dispatches did not regularly come before our cabinet on Saturday.

By accounts from Italy, it appears hostilities have been on the point of being renewed in that country; but an agreement has been made between the Austrian general, Bellegarde, and the French general, Brune, by which the latter yields up Ferrara, and the former consents to waive any claims respecting Tuscany, so unjustly seized by the French. That violation of faith made a great impression on the court of Vienna, but prudence stifled its resentment. The demolition of Ulm, Ingolstadt and Philippsburg, contrary to treaty, has also made a considerable sensation in Germany—and the Moniteur has attempted a defence of the measure. The demolition of Ulm, it is said, has been suspended, in consequence of certain remonstrances. Lucien Buonaparte is gone to Madrid—but how a mis-

son thither can promote peace, and humble the English, as the Paris Journals have informed us, we know not, unless it is intended that Spain shall materially contribute to the means of attack on this country. The forms in which our fleet flattered at Gibraltar, is noticed in letters from Spain, published in these Journals—and, it is said, one or two transports have been driven ashore. The fleet must be considerably embarrassed by the loss of anchors, &c. which it has sustained, and it will be unable to undertake active operations till it receives a supply of stores. The French funds still continue at 34 and a fraction, notwithstanding the apparent opening of the Congress of Lunenburg. If it is true that apartments are fitting up, both for Joseph Buonaparte and Coblentz, they must intend to make some stay here, and actively enter upon negotiations.

STRASBURGH, November 4.
A Russian courier passed through this city, for Paris—he travelled with great speed—This is the second within a week.

HAGUE, October 14.
It is confirmed that three great Russian armies are to be formed; and we are assured that his majesty, the Emperor, will command one of them in person, should circumstances render it necessary for them to be employed.

Citizen Schimmelpennick has left this place on his return to Paris.
Several officers have returned here from the army of the Rhine, which occasions it to be believed that there will be no winter campaign.

On the 7th instant a ship of war was discovered to be on fire, from the Helder point. She is either an American frigate or an English ship of war.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.
An effort has been made in the senate of the United States, to destroy the treaty with France—should they succeed for the present, no essential evil, beside the expense, can arise to the country, because several of those who have been hostile to our liberty, peace and independence, will on the third of March, return among the mass of their fellow citizens, and better will be sent in their room—when we shall have peace, security, and an economical regard to the public treasure, in spite of our enemies at home and abroad.

December 24.
A letter from Washington, received this morning, says, Mr. Jay has been nominated chief justice of the United States, in the room of Oliver Ellsworth, esq. resigned.

A gentleman who left the city of Washington yesterday, informs, that it was currently reported there, that the French treaty would not be ratified. On what ground this report had gained currency, he could not say.
Balt. Fed. Gaz.

Mr. Varnum in the house of representatives of the United States, called up his resolution on Wednesday last, for reducing the second regiment of artillery to three battalions—it at present consists of four. It produced a very long and warm debate—and on the question being taken, there were for it 39, against it 46.
December 26.

Reports are in circulation, that the faction in the senate have contrived to obtain a majority, and reject the convention with France. We cannot give credit to the report, however consistent it may be with the former conduct of that faction.

GEORGETOWN, December 24.
In the house of representatives, yesterday, after considerable debate, it was carried by a majority of 4, that 200,000 dollars should be appropriated for erecting a Mausoleum to the memory of George Washington.

SIX SLAVES FOR SALE.
TO be sold at Paris on the 30th day of this month, a NEGRO WOMAN and her FOUR CHILDREN; also a LAD; all of them likely and valuable. Three months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security.
JUDITH C. GIST.
January 15th, 1800.

WHEREAS my wife RACHAEL HUME, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, this is therefore to caution all persons against receiving or paying her, as my agent, in any demand to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.
Gabriel Hume.
January 11th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Paint lick meeting house, Garrard county, one black horse, a natural pacer, sixteen hands three inches high, large saddle spots on each side of his back, has on a large bell with a silver ring that is pierced and double buckled, a piece broke out of one side of the bell, and branded on the near shoulder but not legibly appraised to 21.
John Slavin.
March 20th, 1800.

FLOUR—For Sale.
The Subscriber will contract for a Quantity of FLOUR
Of his own manufacturing, to be delivered at Frankfort, in the months of January, February, March and April next. For terms apply to me, three miles below Lexington.
Tbos. Lewis.
Dec 31st, 1800.

RAN AWAY
FROM THE SUBSCRIBER,
ISAAC BROWN,
An apprentice boy, to the Black Smith's trade, about five feet and ten inches high; I suppose him to be about nineteen years of age. Any person delivering him to me, in Lexington, shall have a reward of TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS and no charges paid.
Cbt. Keller.
12th January, 1801.

N. B. Found on the road between Bourbon and this place, A VICE without a Scrow, or any thing out the stock—it appears to be new.
G. K.

FOR SALE,
A Tract of LAND,
OF about 1200 Acres, on Licking, six miles from the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to suit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO.—Apply to
Geo. Poyser.
Lexington, 17th Jan. 1801.

WANTED,
AN APPRENTICE to the Tanning and Currying Business, a lad of 16 or 17 years of age, under good character, will be taken, and none other need apply.
Jacob Todhunter.
Living on Tates Creek road, nine miles from Lexington.
January 12th, 1801.

A LIST OF LETTERS
IN the Post Office of Danville, which, if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.
B—William Brownlee, Green City.
C—Hugh Caldwell, near Danville.
D—Joshua Davice, Mercer City, Wm. Dunn near Danville.
E—James Edwards, Danville.
F—George Flynn, Red River.
H—Hannah Henry, Danville.
J—John Jones, jun. Lincoln City.
J—John Lambert, Mercer City, Jas. Logan, Kentucky, James Logan Esq. Shelbyville, John Lillard, Mercer City.
N—Sarah Millers, Washington City.
M—John New, Mercer City.
P—Michael Pufch, Washington City.
John Patrick, Esq. Madison City.
R—Joseph Richeson, Greene City, Richard Reddy, Danville.
S—Mr. Shackelford, Madison or Lincoln City.
T—James Taylor, Esq. Campbell City.
S. FISHER, A. P. M.
Danville, Jan. 6th 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, one Sorrel filly, with blue face, three years old past last spring, thirteen hands high, no brand to be seen on her; appraised to 3l.
DENNIS BOURNS.
November 6, 1800.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Paint lick meeting house, Garrard county, one bay Horse, three years old last spring, fourteen hands high, four blue in his face to the end of his nose, three white feet, no brand perceivable; appraised to 12l.
Wm. Province.
Nov. 28, 1798.

THE watch before lost a THERMOMETER and a WHITE Hat were taken out of my treasury; the Thermometer had a fifth skin case, & made by C. Tagliabue, London: The Hat about half worn: I will give a DOLLAR for either, or FIVE DOLLARS on conviction of the thief.
John Bradford.
Lexington, Jan. 15th, 1800.

LOST.
A POST NOTE,
Of the United States of 3000 Dollars: AND having apprised all the Banks in the United States of the marks of the said bill, it can be of no real use to any one but the owner; but as he feels an inconvenience from the want of it, he will pay any person ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS that has been so fortunate as to have found it, and will deliver the same to him.
John Tayloe.
Richmond, Dec. 21st, 1800.

The Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above advertisement in their respective papers for three times, and to forward their accounts to Mr. Augustine Davis, Postmaster, Richmond, for payment.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Lexington, some time in February last,
JAMES CARSON,
an apprentice to the Black Smith's business—he is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, about eighteen years of age, dark hair and complexion, down look, speaks slow, and very impudent—fond of idleness, and his company is generally of the low kind. Whoever will apprehend said boy and deliver him in Lexington, shall have the above reward, but no charges.

Henry Marshall.
January 8th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Madison County, near the old Court House, One Gray Mare, two years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder N, and the off buttock S, appraised to 5l.
William Smith.
December 27th, 1800.

TEN DOLLARSTREWARD.
DESERTED, from this place on the Twenty Seventh instant a soldier of the United States army by the name of **JOHN KINDIG,** a German, aged Twenty-Six years, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, brown eyes, by trade a cord wainer, any person apprehending said deserter and securing him in any goal or delivering him to any officer of the United States army shall receive the above reward.
A. GRAY, Captain,
ad U. S. Regt. Infantry
Lexington, 28th Dec. 1800.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
DESERTED from Limestone, on the evening of the 8th instant, Joseph P. McFarling, a private soldier, twenty five years old, five feet ten inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, stout made, a fear on the left side of the upper lip, born in Scotland, though speaks more like an American; took with him a drab cloth great coat, a military coat, blue pantaloons, red velvet round hat, half boots, with some citizens cloaths; whoever will deliver said deserter to any officer belonging to the United States army, or secure him in any goal in the United States shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses.
MATHEW ARBUCKLE,
Lieut. 3d U. S. Regt. Infantry
Jan. 9th, 1801.

NOTICE.
THE GRAND LODGE of Kentucky, will meet at the Mafons Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the second Monday in February, it being the 9th day of the month; when the members are requested to give their attendance.
By order of the
Most Worshipful Grand Master.
J. RUSSELL, Grd. Sec.
Lexington, January 9th,
A. L. 5801. A. D. 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Lexington, a Brown Mare, thirteen hands, three inches high, four years old last spring, branded on the right hind 99, some faint spots; appraised to 10l.
Patrick M'Mannus.
Nov. 12th, 1800.

J. H. DAVEISS,
ATTORNEY,
HAS fixed his permanent residence in Frankfort. His clients may always meet him there, except during the terms of the Lexington, Danville and Baird-town District courts, which he will continue to attend. Letters on business sent by the mail (postage paid) will be punctually attended to.
3m Frankfort, Dec. 1800.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN, on the night of the 13th inst. from Redstone fort, a Horse Saddle and Bridle—the horse is a dark bay, rising four years old, full fifteen hands high, with a small star, and a little white spot on his upper lip, and both hind feet white. Also the same night was stolen from said town (and are probably together) a strawberry roan horse, well made. The subscriber will give any person who will deliver the first mentioned horse to him, living near Redstone fort aforesaid, or to Robert Brenton, near Washington, Kentucky, and secure the thief, the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse only, or Twelve Dollars for horse, saddle and bridle, and reasonable charges. It is supposed that the above horses are taken to Kentucky, or Miami. The owner of the roan horse lives in Redstone fort, aforesaid, and will give a handsome reward, probably, for his horse.
John Brooks.
November 17th, 1800.

NOTICE,
THAT Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Bourbon County, will meet on the second Tuesday in February, if fair if not, next fair day at Benjamin Radcliff, on Strodes creek near Hornbacks mill, in order to take deposits, to perpetuate testimony respecting a pre-emption of 1000 acres, granted to Peter Caley heir at law to Benjamin Caley, and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.
Benjamin Radcliff.
January 9th, 1801.

N. BURROWES.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed from the brick house adjoining Mr. J. Jourdan, and Messrs. S. & G. Trotter, to the brick house opposite the court house and next door above Mr. A. Parker—where he has in addition to his former assortment, Hard, Crockery and Glass Ware, also complete sets of China Tea Ware.
N. B. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment as I shall shortly start for Philadelphia.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
At the Store of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR,
A Quantity of
PEACH BRANDY, 7 WILLED BAGS
or BAGGING;
For which CASH and MERCHANTISE will be given. We have a Good Affortment and sell cheap.
3t. Lexington, January 10th, 1801.

MIND YOUR BUSINESS.
ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to be punctual in their payments, or settlements, before the first of March next, further indulgence I cannot give, intending about that time to go to the Edward, and very likely I shall not return, willing to go to Europe, I shall expect attention paid to this warning.
PAT. McCULLOUGH.

Who has a very convenient and VALUABLE FARM with two miles of town to rent, about Seventy Acres of Cleared Land, Orchards, Meadows, every building that is needful about a farm, &c.
Lexington, 11th Jan. 1801.

WANTED TO PURCHASE
About Eighty Hogheads
TOBACCO.
For which I will give one half in CASH and the other in STORE GOODS.
Robert Miller.
Frankfort, Jan. 8th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Maya Lick, one dark bay Mare, three years old last spring, has a star and snip, supposed to be fourteen hands high, neither docked nor branded, trot; valued to 4l. 0s.

Which will manaps of which the are made for rade of Kentu Ecilipses the Sun, the fulls cha the Moon and the signs, &c differ material

BLANKS
OF VARIOUS KINDS.
May be had at this office.

Lexington, 10th May, 1800.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

RESIGNATION.

O GOD! whose thunders shake the sky,
Whole eye this storm globe surveys,
To thee, my only rock, I fly,
Thy Mercy in thy Justice praise.
The mythic mazes of thy Will,
The fancies of celestial orbit,
Are past the power of human skill;
But what the Eternal acts is right.
O teach me, in this trying hour,
When anguish swells the dewy tear,
To fill my sorrows, own thy power
Thy Goodness love, thy Justice fear.

If, in this bosom sought but thee
Encouraging, fought a boundless way,
Omniscience could the danger see,
And Mercy take the cause away.
Thy why my Soul, dost thou complain?
Why, drooping, seek the dark recess?
Shake off the melancholy chain;
For God created all to life.

But ah! my breast is human still,
The rising fog the falling tear,
My languid vital, feeble will,
The sickness of my Soul declare.

But yet, with fortitude resign'd,
I thank the infliction of the blow
Forbid the sigh, compose my mind,
Nor let the gulf of misery flow.

The gloomy mantle of the night,
Which on my flick'ring light reveals,
Will vanish at the morning light,
Which God, My East, My Sun reveals.

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman lately called on an occultist to consult him about his eyes, which of late had become very weak. He found him over a bottle of wine. "Would you be entirely cured," said the jolly eye Dr. "You must wholly abstain from wine." "I will," replied the patient, "but it seems to me your eyes are full as bad as mine, and yet you drink pretty freely." "True," said the other, "because I prefer good wine to good eyes."

TO RENT.

THE PLACE WHERE I NOW LIVE, AT the crossing of main Eagle creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the road to Cincinnati. There is a good hewed log house, fifty feet long, four good fire places, a good log stable and barn, good kitchen, with a number of useful cabins, about thirty acres of cleared land, ten of which is meadow, two grafts log joining the house. The advantageous situation of the place for a public house & range for stock, is generally known. Possession can be had immediately—the terms may be known by applying to Mr. Warren esq. Georgetown or to the subscriber in Frankfort.

John Hunter.

N. B. Any person renting immediately, can be furnished with a quantity of winter vegetables.

INFORMATION.

THAT I HAVE COMMENCED TANNING.

At Springfield, Washington County, and will buy or exchange leather of any kind for Hides, or for any other article that will bear the price.

Wm. C. Hays.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

IN addition to their valuable flock on hand, have just received and now opening at their store, in the brick building opposite the market-hofe, a large and general assortment of well chosen

MERCHANDIZE.

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which will certainly be sold on the most moderate terms for CASH IN HAND. Also a supply of all kinds of Groceries, China and Glass Ware, a quantity of excellent Bar-Iron, Crockery and Blister Steel, Castings and Window Glass, Nails of every description, Building Cloths suitable for Merchant or Country Work, likewise Mann's Lick Salt of a

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They hereby return their thanks to their friends who have hitherto favored them with their patronage, and flatter themselves that from a proper and due attention, to meet with a continuation of future favors.

Lexington, Dec. 18th, 1800.

War Department,

NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE Gentlemen who have applied for Military appointments in the service of the United States, are informed that their applications with all the necessary letters accompanying them were confirmed by the War Office on Sunday evening last. Those who desire to be considered as candidates will like the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,

Secretary at War.

The printers in the different States are requested to give this a place in their Gazettes.

GIVE notice to gentlemen who have been called to my horse BLAZE, and those who wish to breed from him, that I mean to move him from this State next season, unless they will come forward and enter their mares to the amount of 150, at \$1. payable on note at Christmas in whiskey delivered in Lexington at market price, or Flour delivered in Frankfort at market price, or note for twelve dollars for the season, or seven the single leg, paid at Christmas, 1801—I find money very scarce and difficult to collect, in the reason I wish to move him, the indulgence I have given has caused me to fuller much for money.

August 28, 1800. 20 Benj. Wharton.

LANDS TO SELL.

At a Reasonable Price, viz.

1896 3/4 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded by the Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of the same, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which affords fine pasturage for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing springs besides Indian creek, its soil is very fertile fit for cultivation the broken, it is intermixed with fine bottom, with little trouble and a small expense valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in some part of the tract. The title indisputable.

116 1/2 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 9 miles above the mouth, running by the river with the meanders thereof of 1100 paces when reduced to a straight line, the soil pretty level and rich. The title indisputable.

267 1/2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock-Castle river, Madison county.

300 acres, in Garrard county on white Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2 1/2 of a mile, it is of a very early entry.

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

26 town lots and out lots in the said town of Clarksville.

6000 acres, of land in several small grants reserved by the State of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Rappahannock, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

400 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 18 miles (land which lies about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandise, Lotts & Hauler in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part; a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of said lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,

High Street Lexington.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Fayette county near Marble creek, one sorrel mare, about eight years old, about thirteen hands three inches high, branded on the near shoulder with a figure 6, with a small bell on, hind feet white, blaze face, her off fore leg hath been broken; appraised to 18 dollars.

Also a bay horse, upwards of three years old, thirteen hands three inches high, a star in his forehead, three feet white no brand to be discovered; appraised to 18 dollars.

GEORGE VALLANDIGHAM.

25th Sept. 1800

THE GENERAL INSTRUCTOR.

Containing the Office, Duty, and Authority, of Judges of the Peace, Coroners and Constables, within this Commonwealth.

This work is now published, and may be had, [bound] at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell two tracts of

LAND.

IN Madison county conveyed by Saml. Edill to Elie Williams. One tract contains 250 acres lying on the fourth side of and adjoining the Kentucky river opposite the Copers line.—The other tract also contains 250 acres, granted as aforesaid; this tract lies about half a mile below the former, they were located and surveyed, at an early period by Joseph Lang, and regularly conveyed by him to Edill. They are above Boonborough, and are said to be of a good quality and well situated; one of the tracts has a tenant at present.

I will also sell 157 1/2 acres of LAND on Big Reedy, patented to Jacob Ashbrole of Baird town, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county.

Any person inclining to purchase either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

C. Beatty,

tf

Dec. 25th 1800.

JUST OPENING,

AND FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON, A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, & QUEENS WARE.

Which will be sold low for CASH or WHEAT delivered at the subscribers Mill, no credit need be asked.

GEORGE TEGARDEN.

Dec. 25th 1800. tf

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office Lexington, which, if not taken out within three months, will be returned to the General Post-Office, as dead letters—

John Alexander, care of Thos. Bodley, Lexington; Mrs. Grizzel Alexander, Harrison county, Cynthia; Capt. Nathaniel Ashby, near Lexington; Richard Allen, near do.

James Beatty, near Lexington; Preston Breckehridge, do. Benjamin Berry, Fayette county; John Baker, Clarke county; Col. Josias Bullock, Lexington; Daniel Berry esq. do. Stephen Bullock, do. Innis B. Brent, do. Leonard K. Bradley, near Crofs Plains, Fayette county; Rebecca Bean, care of Montgomery Bell, Lexington; Elizabeth Beatty, care of Cornelius Beatty, do. John Burear, near do. Thomas Brannen, do. John Borger, near do.

Allen Campbell, Lexington; James Cox, care of Martin Hoxland, do. John Carter, potter, do. James Clarkson, do. David Gnapman, Kentucky; William Cook, Meadville; Robert Carter, Lexington; A. Campbell, do. John Galet, do. Rebecca Dunlap, near Lexington; Richard Dickenoff esq. Kentucky; Jas. Dodge, the care of the rev. Mr. Armstrong; James Dunlap, Lexington.

William Edlex, Lexington; James Erwin, do.

Frances Fergus, care of Saml. Campbell, Rockbridge; James Finley, Georgetown, Kentucky.

John Grank, care of Mr. Marshall, Lexington; James Gold, Lexington; James Gatewood, do. Rev. Saml. Houston, do. Richard Hawes, do. Archt. Hufschon, care of S. & C. Trotter, do. William Hayes, Fayette county, K. Agnes Henderson, Scott county, K. Charles Humphreys, Lexington, K. Hezekiah Humphreys esq. Fayette county, K. Robert Holmes, Lexington, K. Bennet H. Henderson, student, do. Martin D. Hardin, student, do. Richard Harris esq. do.

John Johnson, Lexington; Saml. January, do. James B. January, do. Peter January jun. do. Mr. January, do. Zachariah Johnson, do.

Archd. Kinkade, Versailles; William King, Jefferson county; Oliver Kean, Kentucky.

Bernhart Lingenfelter, Fayette; James Lonney, Lexington; America Lewis, do. Anthony Logan, Fayette county; Archibald Logan do. Edward Little schoolmaster, Lexington; Maj. James Lanier, Campbell county; The Worshipful Master, of Lodge No. 46, Georgetown, K. John Lee, Lexington, K.

Bryan McDormott, care of C. Wilkins, Lexington; Doct. Lewis Marshall, Lexington; John McCall, millwright, do. Col. N. Maffie, Lexington; J. James Marshall, at Mr. Breckenridge's Lexington; James Mahan; James Miller, Wellmoreland county, K. Thomas Mendenhall, Lexington, K. J. McCanahan Moore, Bedford county, Green river; Richard Morton, Fayette county; Jacob McConathy, Lexington; John Monroe, do. J. James McGarner, care of John Vance, do. James McGarner, Fayette county; Archd. Morrison, near Lexington; William H. Moore, Henry county; James McGabe, Fayette county, K. Frances Major, Woodford county, K. Saml. Pryor, Lexington; Andrew

Province, Garrard county; Samuel Parr, Lexington; Mr. Prefman, do. 6: Saml. Pottlethwait, master of the Lodge, Lexington, No. 25; Nathaniel Prentiss, Lexington; Robert Patterson, do. Jas. Patterson, care of Thomas Maion, K. John Payne, near Lexington.

John Rading, near Lexington; Robt. S. Russell esq. Lexington; Arend Rutgers, Lexington, K. Nathan Rumney, Kentucky; James Reid, to the care of A. Rankin.

Joseph Slater, 2, to be left at Brent's; Wm. Stretthley esq. jun. Woodford county; Christian Shirley, Madison county; William Sutton, Scott county; Wm. Sterling, Harrodsburg, Mercer county, K. John Spangler, Lexington, K. Peyton Short, Greenfield, Woodford county, 7; Jas. Stephen, tabinet, Lexington; Robert Steel, near Lexington; Robert Smith, Kentucky; Daniel Starke, Lexington; Mathias Shroycek, do. Maj. John W. Sample, care of G. Clark; Jas. Swenney, on Red river, Clarke county, 2; Rev. Robt. Stuart, Lexington.

James Taylor, Campbell county; K. Wm. Timberlake, Harrodsburg; Jacob Teaford, Clarke county; Laurence Toole, Harrison county, K. Griffen Taylor, Frederick county.

Jacob Utterback, Woodford county.

John Williamson, Lexington; Edward Welt, do. Benjamin Whitmore, Fayette; Walter Warfield, Lexington, 2; John Warford, Lexington; Geo. Wilkinson esq. B. 2; Charles Warham, Nelson county, K. George Webb, attorney, Lexington; Saml. Williford, Lexington; Hugh Wilton jun. care of Saml. Campbell; Rev. William Wood, Lexington, 2.

JOHN W. HUNT, P. M.

January 1st, 1801.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the satisfaction of informing their customers and others, that in consequence of an arrangement made by JOHN JORDAN Jun. they will be enabled to purchase the following articles of produce this season, viz:

HEMP, WHEAT, FLOUR,

AND TOBACCO,

For which they will give such prices as their present engagements and prospect will justify, unless they hope will be found as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this business, with prospects indeed, too trifling even to compensate them for their services, they hope at least, to meet with better encouragement than what has heretofore been allotted by the Planters and Farmers of this State, to those who exported their Produce, and that a proper distinction will be made in favor of them, who, at all times have exerted themselves to embrace every opportunity of serving the Planters, &c.

It is with the utmost reluctance they take notice of an incontrovertible truth, that so far from meeting the encouragement due their exertions, they have hitherto had the mortification to find that a preference was at all times given (unless when payment was made in produce) to others, who sold for cash only—in consequence of which, they had determined to pursue the same system of Commerce that is now so loudly complained of by the Citizens at large, to long at least, until their competitors should either be obliged to undergo the same risk and trouble, or the Farmer and Planter take a more extensive view of his real interest—but being anxious to avoid their proportion of general censure, and to make their occupation as useful as possible, they have once more receded from their resolution, determined to purchase the productions of the soil, and trust to the liberality of the Farmer and Planter, to obviate those complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend to take produce, are, the Cash Prices of the several articles.—In return, they will continue to sell their goods at their usual low prices, for Cash or Produce. Those who may have more Produce than would be convenient for them to take in Goods, shall receive Cash, by allowing a reasonable credit, but no payments will be made either in Goods or Cash, until the delivery of the articles, and it is further expected that none will solicit an advance, as it is impossible for them (in consequence of the numerous disappointments heretofore experienced) either to discriminate, or to deviate from this rule.

JOHN A. SEITZ,

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. By the above arrangements there can be no cause for suspecting us of selling higher, and consequently we flatter ourselves with the continuance of the patron of those who shall wish to purchase for Cash.